

JUST IMPORTED,
the GREYHOUND, Capt. STEWART, and
be SOLD on board the said SHIP, by the
subscriber.
EMONS, Cheese, London Porter and Ale,
in Bottles and Casks, Stone-Ware of all Sorts,
the Agate and Tortoise, London made Guns with
onets, Pistols, Hats, Medicines, Pickles of all
ts, in Boxes and in separate Bottles, best Dur-
Mustard, Seals, Breast and Shirt Buttons set
Silver, Breast Buckles set with Stones, fine
cklaces, Ear-Rings, &c. &c.
JAMES HOUSTON,
N. B. He gives ready Money for Rattle-
ke-Root.

TO BE SOLD,
TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-
Creek, in Frederick County, called Thompson's
venture, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining
John Baldwin Adamson's.
Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire
John Thompson in Annapolis, and know further.

COVER MARES of any SIZE,
his SEASON, at the Plantation of JOHN
NABB, near Queen-Anne's County Free School,
JACK ASS, known by the Name of
TICKLE PITCHER. As he came of a very
in, laborious Family, there can be little said
his Beauty or Pedigree; however, as the con-
tant Labour, long Life, and cheap keeping of
ULES, is well known far to exceed the very best
HORSES, its to be supposed most People in the
plantation Way, will find it their Interest to em-
ploy him; and as the Poor as well as Rich may
use it easily in their Power so to do, Tickle
Pitcher will perform this Season, on the follow-
ing moderate Terms: A Dollar to be paid down
when each MARE is first covered, and two Dollars
more, when each MULE is dropped alive; or,
two Dollars certain, paid down, for the Chance of
the Season.

N. B. Good Care will be taken of the MARES,
and as it is supposed he will have more Custom
than he can sufficiently attend himself, there is an
Assistant to be had, if Hurry of Business require it.

TO BE SOLD,
Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold,
Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land,
viz.

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife, - - - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	} Acres.
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of
choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three
plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince
George's County, within five Miles of Bladensburg,
of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern
Branch Ferry.

Copper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in
Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from
Bladensburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-
land.

Also 450 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract
called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick
County, on or near a Branch, called and known
by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first
mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's
County, may have the Quantity desired, provided
be taken so as not to incommode the remaining
part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the
value thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several
tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by ap-
plying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior,
living on Ackick, near Piscataway, in Prince-
George's County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.
N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of
part, on good Security, if required.

at his Office in Charles-street;
12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISE-
ments the first Week, and One Shilling

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 582.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 1, 1756.

The following ACT of PARLIAMENT, To Enable
His MAJESTY to grant Commissions to a certain Number
of foreign Protestants, who have served abroad as Officers
or Engineers, to act and rank as Officers or Engineers, in
AMERICA only, under certain Restrictions and Qua-
lifications, was assented to by his Majesty on the 9th of
March, 1756.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the
Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his
present Majesty, entitled, An Act for
Naturalizing such foreign Protestants, and
others therein mentioned, as are settled, or
shall settle, in any of his Majesty's Colonies
in America, all Persons born out of the Legiance of his
Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, who have inhabited and
resided, or shall inhabit and reside, for the Space of Seven
Years, or more, in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America,
and shall not have been absent out of some of the said Colo-
nies for a longer Space than Two Months, at any One
Time during the said Seven Years, are, upon the Conditions
prescribed by the said Act, naturalized, and made Partakers
of all the Benefits and Privileges which the natural-born
Subjects of this Realm do enjoy, other than such as are
specified in a proviso in the said Act contained:

AND whereas many Foreigners, being Protestants, have
been induced, by the Encouragement offered to them by the
said Act, to reside and settle in some of the said Colonies
(and particularly in the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsyl-
vania), the natural-born Subjects of which last-mentioned
Provinces do, in great part, consist of the People called
Quakers, whose Backwardness in their own Defence, ex-
poses themselves, and that Part of America, to imminent
Danger:

AND whereas, for the better Defence of the said Colo-
nies, it hath been proposed to raise a Regiment there,
consisting of Four Battalions, of One thousand Men each,
and to enlist, as Soldiers in the said Regiment, any of the
said foreign Inhabitants of the said Colonies, who, together
with the Natives, shall voluntarily enter themselves in his
Majesty's Service as Soldiers; which Foreigners cannot so
well be raised or trained without the Assistance of some
Officers who are acquainted with their Manners and Lan-
guage:

AND whereas it is expedient, in the present Juncture of
Affairs, to facilitate the speedy raising of such Regiment,
and to enable a certain Number of foreign Protestants, who
have served abroad as Officers or Engineers, and thereby ac-
quired Experience and Knowledge, to serve, and receive Pay,
as Officers in the said Regiment, or as Engineers, in
America:

BE it Enacted, by the KING's Most Excellent MA-
JESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, and Common, in this present Par-
liament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That
all such foreign Protestants who shall receive Commissions
from his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, to be Officers
in the said Regiment, or to be Engineers, in America
(which Commissions it shall and may be lawful for his Ma-
jesty, his Heirs, and Successors, to grant), and shall, in
some of his Majesty's Colonies in America, take and sub-
scribe the Oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe, the
Declaration, appointed by an Act, made in the First Year of
the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First, en-
titled, An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person
and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs
of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestant; and for exting-
uishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, his open
and secret Abettors; and shall, at the time of the taking and
subscribing the said Oaths, and making, repeating, and
subscribing, the said Declaration, produce Certificates, signed
in manner directed by the said Act of the Thirteenth Year
of his present Majesty, of their having received the Sacra-
ment in some Protestant and Reformed Congregation within
the Kingdom of Great-Britain, or within some of the said
Colonies in America, within six Months before that Time,
shall and may be able to serve, and receive Pay, as Officers
in the said Regiment, or as Engineers, in America.

PROVIDED nevertheless, That the Number of such
Officers in the said Regiment shall not, in the Whole, at
any time exceed Fifty, nor the Number of Engineers, in the
Whole, at any time exceed Twenty.

PROVIDED also, That the Colonel of the said
Regiment shall be a natural-born Subject, and not any Person
naturalized, or made a Denizen.

PROVIDED also, That no such foreign Officers
shall be enabled, by this Act, to serve as an Officer or an
Engineer in any Place, except America only; but every such
foreign Officer, when he shall be reduced, shall be capable of
receiving Half-pay, according to the Rank in which he shall
then serve.

The following are Clauses of the ACT of Assembly, made at the
last Session, entitled, An Act for granting a Supply of
Forty Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's Service, &c.

FORASMUCH as Divine Institutions ought to be
strictly observed in every well regulated Government,

and as that in Regard to the entering into the Holy Estate of
Matrimony may tend to the more orderly Propagation of
Mankind, it ought, not only in a religious, but political
View, to be promoted, and the continuing in a State of Ce-
libacy discountenanced, especially in every Infant Country:
And as the Rank of Men called Batchelors are not burdened
with the Charge and Expence that usually attends a Matrimo-
nial Condition, they may be better enabled to contribute a
larger Tax towards the Support of the Community:

BE it therefore Enacted, That the Rector, Vestrymen,
and Church-Wardens, of each respective Parish, or the Ma-
jority of them, are hereby required to meet at their respective
Parish Churches yearly, on the Second Tuesday in July, and
having first taken the following Oath, to wit "I A. B.
swear, according to the best of my Knowledge and Judg-
ment, set down and make a List of such Batchelors in
this Parish, as are of the Age of Twenty-five
Years and upwards, and have in Possession, in their own
Right, an Estate of One Hundred Pounds, or upwards," to
make a List of all the Batchelors within such Parish re-
spectively, who are in their Estimation of the Age of Twenty-
five Years or upwards, and have in Possession, in their own
Right, an Estate of One Hundred Pounds Current Money,
and upwards, particularly mentioning in such List the Name,
Place of Abode, and Value of the Estate of every such
Batchelor, which List shall be by the Register of each Parish,
who is hereby obliged to be present at the meeting aforesaid,
entered on the Register Book thereof, and one fair Copy
thereof delivered by him to the Collector of Excise of the
County, and another to the Sheriff, within five Days after
such meeting; which Sheriff shall transmit the same, with-
in thirty Days after such Delivery, to the Commissioners of
the Loan Office, and the said Collector is hereby authorized
and required to demand and receive in the same manner, as
in this Act is before directed, as to the Duties on Liquors re-
tailed or consumed, of and from every Batchelor in such List
mentioned, whose Estate is set down therein of the Value of
One Hundred Pounds Currency or upwards, and under
Three Hundred Pounds, the Sum of five Shillings Current
Money, and of and from every Batchelor, whose Estate is
set down of the Value of Three Hundred Pounds or up-
wards, the Sum of Twenty Shillings Current Money. And
if any such Batchelor shall not pay the Tax aforesaid, agree-
able to the Valuation aforesaid, by the tenth Day of August
this present year, and on the tenth Day of August in every
year thereafter, so long as he shall continue in that Estate,
then the Collector aforesaid is hereby empowered and required,
of the Goods and Chattels of the said Batchelor, forthwith
to make and levy the same. And every Collector is hereby
obliged to render an Account of and pay to the Com-
missioners or Trustees aforesaid, all such Sums of Money as
he shall receive on Account of the Taxes on Batchelors
aforesaid, by the Twenty-ninth Day of September yearly,
retaining in his Hands a Salary of Five Pounds per Cent:
And his Bond for the Performance of his Duty, as Collector
of the Duties on Liquors, shall be liable for any Breaches of
his Duty as to the Taxes on Batchelors aforesaid.

AND be it further Enacted, That every Rector, Vestry-
man, or Church-Warden, who shall neglect or refuse to
make a List of Batchelors as aforesaid, and every Register of
a Parish who shall neglect to deliver Copies of the List of
Batchelors to the Collectors or Sheriffs, as aforesaid, and
every Sheriff who shall neglect to transmit such List to the
Commissioners or Trustees, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay
the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money for every such Neg-
lect, to be recovered in the County Court where such Neg-
lector, Vestryman, and Church-Wardens, Register or
Sheriff shall reside, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or In-
formation, wherein no Pledge, Protection, or Wager of
Law, or more than one Imparlance, shall be allowed; the
one half to the Informer, or him, her, or them, who shall
sue for the same, and the other half to be applied as herein
after directed.

PROVIDED always, and be it further Enacted, That
any Batchelor who shall, by legal Testimony produced to the
Vestry of the Parish wherein he shall reside, at their next
meeting after the making of such List, make appear that
he is under the Age of Twenty-five Years, or by an Inven-
tory, on Oath, of the whole Estate, real and personal,
which he hath in Possession, in his own Right, satisfy such
Vestry that his Estate is under the Value set down in the List
aforesaid, then the said Vestry shall give such Batchelor a
Certificate of the same, which being shewn to the said Col-
lector, shall be a sufficient Discharge from such Tax, as
aforesaid, for that Year.

From the RAMBLER.
Sapientia aude,
Lapide, Troiani recte qui perierat boram,
Rufinae expellat dum defuncti amari: As ille
Labitur, & labitur in omne volubilis ævum.

An ancient Poet, unreasonably discontented at the present
State of Things, which his System of Opinions ob-
liged him to represent in its worst Form, has observed of the
Barth, "that its greater Part is covered by the uninhabitable

Ocean; that of the rest some is encumbered with naked
Mountains, and some lost under barren Sands; some
scorched with unintermitted Heat, and some petrified with
perpetual Frost; so that only a few Regions remain for the
Production of Fruits, the Pasture of Cattle, and the Ac-
commodation of Man."

THE same Observation may be transferred to the Time
allotted us in our present State. When we have deducted all
that is absorbed in Sleep, all that is inevitably appropriated
to the Demands of Nature, or irresistibly engrossed by the
Tyranny of Custom; all that passes in regulating the superfi-
cial Decorations of Life, or is given up in the Reciprocations
of Civility to the Disposal of others; all that is torn from
us by Violence of Disease, or stolen imperceptibly away by
Laziness and Languor; we shall find that Part of our Du-
ration very small of which we can truly call ourselves Mas-
ters, or which we can spend wholly at our own Choice.
Many of our Hours are lost in a Rotation of petty Cares, in
a constant Recurrence of the same Employments; many of
our Provisions for Ease or Happiness are always exhausted by
the present Day; and a great Part of our Existence serves no
other Purpose, than that of enabling us to enjoy the rest.

OF the few Moments which are left in our Disposal, it
may reasonably be expected, that we should be so frugal, as
to let none of them slip from us without some Equivalent;
and perhaps it might be found, that as the Earth, however
strengthened by Rocks or Waters, is capable of producing
more than all its Inhabitants are able to consume, our Lives,
though much contracted by incidental Distraction, and in-
evitable Avocations, would yet afford us a large Space vacant
to the Exercise of our Reason and our Virtue; that we
want not Time, but Diligence, for great Performances; and
that we squander much of our Allowance, even think it
sparing and insufficient.

THIS natural and necessary Communion of our Lives,
perhaps, often makes us insensible of the Negligence with
which we suffer them to slide away; we never consider our-
selves as possessed at once of Time sufficient for any great
Design, and therefore indulge ourselves in fortuitous Amuse-
ments. We think it unnecessary to take an Account of a
few supernumerary Moments, which, however employed,
could have produced little Advantage, and which were ex-
posed to a thousand Chances of Disturbance and Interrup-
tion.

IT is observable, that either by Nature or by Habit, our
Understandings are fitted to Images of a certain Extent, to
which we adjust great Things by Division, and little Things
by Accumulation. Of extensive Surfaces we can only take
a Survey, as the Parts succeed one another; and Atoms we
cannot perceive, till they are united into Masses. Thus we
break the vast Periods of Time into Centuries and Years;
and thus, if we would know the Amount of Moments, we
must agglomerate them into Days and Weeks.

THE proverbial Oracles of our parsimonious Ancestors
have informed us, that the fatal Waste of Fortune is by small
Expences, by the Profusion of Sums too little singly to al-
arm our Caution, and which we never suffer ourselves to
consider together. Of the same kind is the Prodigality of
Life; he that hopes to look back hereafter with Satisfaction
upon past Years, must learn to know the present Value of
single Minutes, and endeavour to let no Particle of Time
fall useless to the Ground.

IT is usual for those who are advised to the Pursuit of any
Study, or the Attainment of any new Qualification, to look
upon themselves as required to change the general Course of
their Conduct, to dismiss Business, and exclude Pleasure,
and to devote their Days and Nights to a particular Attention.
But all common Degrees of Excellence are attainable at a
lower Price; he that should steadily and resolutely assign to
any Science or Language those interstitial Vacancies which
intervene in the most crowded Variety of Diversion or Em-
ployment, would find every Day new Irradiations of Know-
ledge, and discover how much more is to be hoped from
Frequency and Perseverance than from violent Efforts, and
sudden Desires; Efforts which are soon remitted when they
encounter Difficulty, and Desires which, if they are indul-
ged too often will shake off the Authority of Reason, and
range capriciously from one Object to another.

THE Disposition to defer every important Design to a
Time of Leisure, and a State of settled Uniformity, pro-
ceeds generally from a false Estimate of the human Powers.
If we except those gigantic and stupendous Intelligences
who are said to grasp a System by Intuition, and bound for-
ward from one Series of Conclusions to another, without
regular Steps through intermediate Propositions, the most
successful Students make their Advances in Knowledge by
short Flights, between each of which the Mind may lie at
rest. For every single Act of Progression a short Time is
sufficient; and it is only necessary, that whenever that Time
is afforded, it be well employed.

FEW Minds will be long confined to severe and laborious
Meditation; and when a successful Attack on Knowledge has
been made, the Student recreates himself with the Contem-
plation of his Conquest, and forbears another Incursion, till
the new-acquired Truth has become familiar, and his Cur-
iosity calls upon him for fresh Gratifications. Whether the
Time of Intermision is spent in Company, or in Solitude, in
necessary Business, or in voluntary Levities, the Understand-
ing is equally abstracted from the Object of Enquiry; but,
perhaps, if it be detained by Occupations less pleasing, it
returns